

Tracking Results of MCC Investments in Property Rights and Land Policy

* These activities may be implemented in this order but often overlap and extend throughout the compact period.

Indicator Type	Regulatory, Legal and Other Work	Public Outreach	Institutional Upgrading and Capacity Building	Clarification and Formalization of Land Rights	Expected Outcomes (up to 20 years)
	Output	Output	Output	Output	Outcome
Progress Indicators	1. Preparatory studies completed 2. Legal and regulatory reforms adopted	3. Stakeholders Reached	4. Buildings Built Rehabilitated 5. Equipment Purchased 6. Stakeholders Trained	7. Rural hectares (ha) mapped 8. Rural hectares formalized 9. Urban parcels mapped 10. Urban parcels formalized	Effective Property Rights System
Totals	78 studies completed, 70 legal and regulatory reforms adopted	182,396 stakeholders reached	164 buildings built/rehabilitated, \$19.1 M in equipment purchased†, 24,087 stakeholders trained	7,017,082 rural hectares mapped, 1,662,112 rural hectares formalized, 239,597 urban parcels mapped, 65,305 urban parcels formalized	
Currently implementing and closed	Benin (16 studies, 1 reform) Burkina Faso (13 studies, 51 reforms) Ghana (7 studies, 4 reforms) Lesotho (1 study, 5 reforms) Madagascar (8 studies, 4 reforms) Mongolia (8 studies, 5 reforms) Mozambique (21 studies) Nicaragua (4 studies)	Benin (53,697 stakeholders) Burkina Faso (43,632 stakeholders) Ghana (10,746 stakeholders) Lesotho (5,286 stakeholders) Nicaragua (69,035 stakeholders)	Benin (\$5.5 M, 50 trained) Burkina Faso (\$2.3 M, 4,040 trained) Ghana (3 bldgs, \$0.5 M, 427 trained) Lesotho (1 bldg, \$0.1 M, 542 trained) Madagascar (115 bldgs, \$4.8 M, 12,216 trained)* Mali (1 bldg, \$0.1 M, 1,354 trained) Mongolia (11 bldgs, \$1.5 M, 1,448) Mozambique (25 bldgs, \$2.6 M, 1,324 trained) Namibia (1,076 trained) Nicaragua (8 bldgs, \$1.7 M, 1,610 trained)	Benin (286,083 rural ha formalized, 31,000 urban parcels mapped) Burkina Faso (1,732 rural ha mapped, 41,976 rural ha formalized) Ghana (5,040 rural ha mapped, 411 rural ha formalized) Lesotho (6,841 urban parcels mapped, 4,331 urban parcels formalized) Madagascar* (30,047 rural ha mapped and formalized) Mali (4,942 rural ha mapped and formalized) Mongolia (2,393,455 rural ha mapped, 343,875 rural ha formalized, 67,273 urban parcels mapped, 5,523 urban parcels formalized) Mozambique (4,495,674 rural ha mapped, 954,382 ha formalized, 134,483 urban parcels mapped, 53,002 urban parcels formalized) Nicaragua (30,889 rural ha mapped, 396 rural ha formalized, 2,449 urban parcels formalized) Senegal (55,303 rural ha mapped)	Reduced Transaction Costs Increased Tenure Security Improved Allocation of Land Increased Transactions and Investment in Land and Property Increased Land Productivity and Value
Pending Implementation	Senegal	Mali Senegal			

All program data are as of December 10, 2012. Data are preliminary and subject to adjustment. *These values represent a decline from values previously recorded due to the final reconciliation of performance data following termination of the Madagascar compact. † All financial data is of September 2012.

Understanding Property Rights and Land Policy Progress Indicators

MCC's Property Rights and Land Policy (PRLP) investments are designed to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth by establishing secure and efficient access to land and property rights. PRLP support of legal and regulatory reforms, clarification and formalization of land and property rights, capacity building of national and local institutions, and land-related outreach and education are aimed at reducing transaction costs, increasing tenure security and improving access to land. This, in turn, will result in increased transactions and investment in land and property and higher land productivity and value.

Preparatory Studies Completed: Number of finished preparatory studies, including analyses of land administration institutional change, procedural improvement, technical specifications, and social assessments. Study depth and duration vary from compact to compact and typically include assessments and recommendations regarding: the legal/regulatory framework; landholding patterns; access to land for vulnerable groups; registration methodologies; land institutions; and land management plans.

Legal and Regulatory Reforms Adopted: Number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations adopted by the compact country and attributable to compact support. To date, adopted reforms have focused on amendments to existing property and land laws, and on new land tenure laws.

Stakeholders Reached: Number of landholders, private sector and civil society representatives, and public officials reached through public outreach such as workshops and focus groups. Subject matters include land rights, access to land, land law, improvement to land institutions and procedures, land use planning, land markets, and other project-relevant topics.

Buildings Built or Rehabilitated: Number of buildings built or rehabilitated as part of MCC support land activities

Equipment Purchased: Value of equipment in US\$ purchased for land, cadastral or registry offices, including IT equipment, office equipment, aerial or satellite imagery, software and geodetic equipment. This indicator also includes the value for rectification of imagery, installation of equipment, and production of a land information system.

Stakeholders Trained: Number of public officials, customary authorities, project beneficiaries and representatives of the private sector, receiving training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies. The curricula, length, method and intensity of training programs vary from compact to compact and may include workshops, seminars, study trips, or courses.

Land Areas Mapped: Rural hectares and Urban land parcels mapped through field survey and/or use of orthophotography. The mapping process varies by project but may include clarification of property boundaries, demarcation, creation of cadastral records, verification of map by community stakeholders, and creation or updating of map-based land rights inventories and land use plans.

Land Rights Formalized: Rural and Urban land receiving formal recognition by the government of ownership and or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorder documentation; measured in terms of hectares in rural areas. The formalization process varies by project but can include the recordation or registration of a customary or informal right, as well as the regularization or adjudication of rights. Resolution or mediation of disputed rights is undertaken by local authorities, and more formal resolution of conflict is channeled to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms or courts.



MCA Benin: MCA signed partnership agreements with 54 communes where the Access to Land Project will fund land security and formalization activities. Public outreach ceremonies were held throughout the country to engage local authorities, inform beneficiaries, and publicize the upcoming activities



MCA Mongolia: MCA Mongolia's Peri-Urban Rangeland Project has reached out to over 7000 local officials and herders in all 42 project soum and districts. Over 600 herder groups comprised of over 2000 households applied to be part of MCA Mongolia's peri-urban rangeland leasing activity."



MCA Ghana: MiDA and the Survey Department check the construction of a base for a GPS antenna which will aid surveyors in accurately mapping land parcels.